

British Officer Attacks IRA For Hiding Arms at Schools

BELFAST, Nov. 14 (UPI)—British officers accused the Irish Republican Army today of endangering children's lives by hiding arms in Roman Catholic school grounds.

The accusation followed the discovery of troops of ammunition buried in the grounds of St. Rose's School in Belfast's Falls

Road Area. British officers said that it was the seventh discovery of arms and ammunition in school grounds of the Catholic area in a month.

"Obviously, the IRA are putting the lives of children at risk," said Maj. Andrew Whitmore, commander of the Royal Green Jackets Battalion, whose troops found the hidden arms.

"If children find these arms and ammunition, they will be tempted to try them. The result could be tragic," Maj. Whitmore said.

A British soldier died today of wounds inflicted by a sniper in Belfast's Catholic Unity Flats apartment project last night.

Pvt. Stanley Evans, 19, was shot while he and an officer talked to residents in a front room of an apartment. He was the 631st person killed in slightly more than three years of Ulster violence.

A Catholic woman whose hair had been shorn and whose face and body were bruised, stumbled into an army post on the edge of the Catholic Ardoyne District early today. She said that her assailants accused her of passing information to security forces.

Both Mrs. Agnes Griffith and an army spokesman denied that she had been an informant.

Attacked by Mob

Mrs. Griffith said that a mob first attacked her Saturday night, beating her, shearing her hair off, and leaving her tarred and tied to a lamppost. She said that her assailants gave her a second beating late last night.

The IRA's militant Provisional wing acknowledged responsibility for the attack Saturday. It said in a statement that Mrs. Griffiths "was dealt with in a lenient manner and we hope this will be a lesson to other would-be traitors."

A bomb blast damaged the tracks of the main Belfast-Dublin rail line near Moore Bridge, just north of the border between Ulster and the Irish Republic.

Life Term in Bombing

WINCHESTER, England, Nov. 14 (UPI)—A court here tonight convicted an Irish-born London man of murder in the Feb. 22 bombing of the British Army base in which seven persons died.

The court sentenced Noel Jenkins, 42, to life imprisonment after finding him guilty on seven counts of murder.

8 Get Death Penalty

As Plotters in Ghana

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 14 (AP)—Eight persons were found guilty today on conspiracy charges and were sentenced to execution by firing squad. The defendants, including a senior law lecturer at the University of Ghana and the press secretary of deposed Premier Kofi Busia, were convicted by a military tribunal on charges of subversion, conspiracy to commit subversion and concealment of subversion.

A ninth person was convicted on the third count only and faces a prison sentence of up to 33 years. The plot allegedly was designed to depose the National Redemption Council, which came to power in a coup last Jan. 13.



United Press International
Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers in Washington yesterday.

Dayan, in Washington, Agrees With Rogers on Peace Need

(Continued from Page 1)
cations of the Soviet Union's recent arms shipment to Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Dayan originally had been scheduled to make speeches in New York and Chicago in support of a United Jewish Appeal fundraising campaign for Israel.

But his government, they said, decided it would be useful for him to talk with administration officials right after the election and let it be known he would be receptive to invitations from

certain key officials. They were quickly forthcoming.

Mr. Dayan is long known to have been an advocate of a partial Israeli pullback from the Suez Canal American officials say.

He is expected to argue on this trip, The Times said, that additional risks would be taken by Israel in such a move and that special weapons, of the kind now sought, would help minimize these risks and perhaps reduce opposition within Israel to a partial withdrawal.

Individual Basis

One group in the government maintains that the only way to get anything accomplished is by working, as the President is accustomed to doing, with individual heads of government on an individual basis. Only the heads of government have the power to make decisions, this group argues, and the President is most effective in secret dealings with them.

Another group maintains that the proper approach to these complex and delicate issues must be between the United States as a government and the European Economic Community in Brussels. With its nine members, the community is a going concern, with the strength to bargain on an equal basis with the United States.

These officials are supported by Jean Monnet, still the spiritual head of the community, although he holds no office. "Europe must be just one," he said again recently. He argued that on an economic and monetary basis the community is the equal of the United States, although its separate members are not.

Mr. Monnet suggested that the dialogue should be between the United States and the community and that some kind of permanent organization is needed for it.

The chief difficulty in the eyes of Nixon administration officials is that the community does not make decisions; it waits for its member governments to do so. It may also be said that the United States government has an almost equally hard time reaching decisions, in fact Mr. Nixon apparently senses and wants to correct.

In the next year, in addition to the political and military matters involved in the SAIT II negotiations, the forthcoming European security conference and the negotiations on troop reductions in Central Europe, there will be a new round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade monetary talks, discussions relating to Third World Trade issues on which the President has promised to act, and economic relationships with Japan, China and Russia.

Obviously a stronger bureaucracy to work on these problems will be required. The question is whether the President will be willing to delegate authority, or whether he will attempt to keep all the reins in his own hands, as he has on other foreign-policy issues through his control of the National Security Council.

France Reported Planning New Pacific H-Test

PARIS, Nov. 14 (UPI)—France is planning to explode a hydrogen bomb of megaton strength next summer above Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific and major fallout is expected, well-informed sources said today.

This will be France's second hydrogen bomb explosion in efforts to achieve full nuclear capability. On July 3, 1970, the French detonated one-megaton hydrogen bomb but the tests fell short of expectations.

France has carried out six nuclear test campaigns in the Pacific atmosphere since 1965. Financial considerations caused a suspension in 1969.

This year's series was aimed at perfecting the atomic trigger for a hydrogen bomb. The tests were carried out in utmost secrecy in the face of protests from Japan, Australia, New Zealand and several South American countries bordering the Pacific.

The megaton blast will create major fallout but the French government is determined to go ahead with its nuclear program, the sources said.

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Nixon Is Seen Emphasizing Economics

Strong World Role Goal of Reshuffle

(Continued from Page 1)
tough, nationalistic approach Mr. Connally stood for rather than the more cooperative or internationalist approach some other government officials prefer.

The President personally has been intensely interested in foreign economic policy for some time, and it was he who established the Office for International Economic Affairs and brought Peter G. Peterson, now Secretary of Commerce, into the administration.

It is widely recognized that economic and monetary affairs will be basic in the second Nixon administration. Mr. Kissinger signaled as much a few weeks ago when he announced the President will concentrate after the election on relations with Europe. European leaders were told that 1973 will be the year of Europe. Nearly all European issues now revolve around economic and monetary problems.

A presidential visit to Europe early in the next year is a distinct possibility, but a series of meetings with Europe's leaders in Washington or at a mutually convenient location is a possible alternative.

One of the questions to be decided before the meetings can be arranged is whether the approach will be nation-to-nation or by the United States to the European community.

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Styles Differ In Bonn Race

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Tho's arrival that he was meeting with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and that the two men had had a "very cordial and friendly" conversation. Mr. Tho was expected to leave for Moscow tomorrow.

Although Mr. Ziegler said yesterday that another meeting with the South Vietnamese would be necessary following Mr. Kissinger's talks with Mr. Tho, he tried today to play down any differences that Gen. Haig might have had in Saigon with President Nguyen Van Thieu. He said their talks had been "cordial and constructive."

In a statement at the Saigon airport, Mr. Lam said that there remained a number of points to be cleared up. He refused to say when an agreement might be signed, asserting that negotiations would "have to continue to make the necessary changes."

The changes referred to would amend the draft agreement made public by Hanoi Oct. 26. At the time Hanoi referred to it as a final accord and demanded that it be signed by Oct. 31, but in the broadcast today Hanoi agreed to the "additional" meeting requested by the United States.

Workers observed the strike in the capital, Beirut, the two largest cities, Tripoli and Sidon, a other main towns. Protests in several towns without incident.



Associated Press
HEAVY AND SMART—Crewmen lifting 500-pound laser-guided bomb to wing of American bomber recently on the carrier, USS America, en route off Vietnam coast. The "smart" bombs are used on pinpoint targets in Vietnam.

U.S. Supply Rush to Saigon Seen Completed in Two Weeks

By Michael Getler

SAIGON, Nov. 14 (UPI)—The rush of additional American arms to South Vietnam in advance of a cease-fire will be completed within the next week or two, according to U.S. military officials.

Forty to 50 tanks, 20 to 30 armored personnel carriers, 20 to 30 105-mm howitzers and about a dozen 155-mm long-range guns are now en route here and will be delivered within the next two weeks, the officials here say.

With their arrival, the total amount of American arms rushed here within about a month will include: 60 to 70 tanks, 20 to 100 armored personnel carriers, 40 to 60 105-mm guns, a dozen of the 155-mm artillery pieces and eight of the very long-range 152-mm guns.

The buildup of the South Vietnamese Air Force is already completed, the officials report, with roughly 30 C-130 transports, 90 A-37 light attack jets, 120 P-5 fighters plus older A-1 attack planes and scores of helicopters already delivered. Tons of ammunition, spare parts and communications equipment were also airlifted here.

"I think we are going to leave them in awful good shape," says one official of the supply buildup. "But then you have all the intangibles of will and determination," a reference to the often-stated American concern about the willingness of the South Vietnamese to fight alone against the Communists if necessary.

"On the other hand," the official adds, "we have probably

"not seen any quantity of it."

John Cardinal Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia, made his remarks in a speech opening the five-annual meeting of the

Pentagon May Close Bases For Economy

Proposal Delayed Until After Election

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI)—The Pentagon said yesterday that it may have to close military bases to save money. Chairman Robert L. F. S. D. Flax, of the House Armed Services subcommittee dealing with military real estate had the House before the election that such closings were likely.

Also, the Navy's top leaders had drafted plans to close shore installations to save money to build ships.

But during the election campaign, base-closing proposals shelved, as Defense Secretary Marvin R. Laird made a political issue of the way the proposed McGovern defense budget would reduce reductions at military installations.

Yesterday, at the morning briefing at the Pentagon, W. Friedman, Defense Department spokesman, said that he were in the works for closed number of installations. He noted that some ports closings as "possible" actions.

Mr. Friedman linked the plan to the \$1.5 billion cut in fiscal 1973 budget that Mr. Laird told Congress his department would absorb.

The Army's main savings facilities and manpower costs expected to come from closing a number of small Army supply depots.

As for the Navy, it has 16 ships to maintain and thus expected to close shipyards both the East and West Coasts. With the election defeat of Margaret Chase Smith, rank Republicans on the Senate Armed Services Committee, the closure of the Portsmouth, N.H., shipyards may be more politically problematical.

The Air Force has a number of bases on its list where reductions could be made, but declined yesterday to identify any of the possibilities. Now the Air Force has sent a number of C-130 transports to Vietnam facilities for the planes are likely to be closed, with Willow Creek, one such possibility.

Catholic Bishop In U.S. Renewes Amnesty Appeal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI)—The president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops yesterday renewed his plea that the government be generous in granting pardons to young men convicted for conscientious resistance to the draft.

John Cardinal Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia, made his remarks in a speech opening the five-annual meeting of the

United States Conference of Catholic Bishops first urged

for draft-law violators—not deserters—a year ago.

Cardinal Krol said that his conference had recommended that the civil authorities grant a general pardon to convictions incurred under the Selective Service Act, with the understanding that conscientious objectors should remain open in principle to some form of service to the community.

Lebanese Go on Strike To Protest Shooting

BEIRUT, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Lebanon was partly paralyzed by a general strike called by trade-union confederations yesterday Saturday's shooting protest last Saturday's shooting by the police at demonstrators, which left two dead and 14 wounded.

Workers observed the strike in the capital, Beirut, the two largest cities, Tripoli and Sidon, a other main towns. Protests in several towns without incident.

WEATHER

	C. F.
ALGARVE	15 81 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7 45 Cloudy
ATHENS	6 43 Cloudy
BEIRUT	14 70 Cloudy
BELGRADE	17 63 Cloudy
BERLIN	5 41 Showers
BUDAPEST	7 45 Cloudy
CAIRO	23 73 Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14 64 Showers
COPENHAGEN	8 43 Showers
CORK	10 70 Cloudy
DUBLIN	3 37 Cloudy
FLORENCE	17 63 Overcast
FRANKFURT	14 39 Rain
GENEVA	14 38 Rain
HELSINKI	

in Under New Fire

Govern Again Asks Delay Vote to Oust Westwood

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Calls for demands for the right day that Jean Westwood be ousted as Democratic national chairman, Sen. George McGovern today defended her and advised Democrats over his over-residential defeat to be making a decision.

nnist

Forces Self Eagleton

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14 (UPI)—A columnist Jack Anderson last summer retracted election statements in Sen. Thomas Eagleton's defense, citations forreckless driving, now are true.

Audience of journalists at the University in Columbia last Anderson said he had testaments of citations. Eagleton and had a patrolman who cords.

Anderson's original summer, which Sen. Eagleton off his ticket as Sen. over his running mate, it said he had photo as proof. Later, Mr. saying that only he had seen the subsequently he refracted

retracted his accusations. Anderson said that had used the story under competitive could not retract it and checked out all if there was any em. added: "I have gone story, every scrap of at I have, and I am tired that there is no of drunken or reckless Sen. Eagleton." were any photostats, they were phony. I stated my investigative

erson added that it was for him to have em. Mr. Anderson said that his charges to the public thought Mr. Anderson said news media blew his "all out of proportion" only claimed evidence records of citations, convictions for them.

Neill Says Week Bogs 1 House

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Rep. P. O'Neill Jr., D., ranks third in House leadership, announced yesterday that he the No. 2 spot of the in place of the Hale Boggs the

Rep. Nick Bem, were aboard a that has been miss in Alaska. Rep. D., Fla., announced for the post last

is aware of the ap- dy which has been present majority lead- ill, said. "While we hope concerning about, it is impor- party continue to leadership role during 1973."

He was his 11th consecutive House Nov. 7, and is for member of the Committee and of the Democratic Campaign Com-

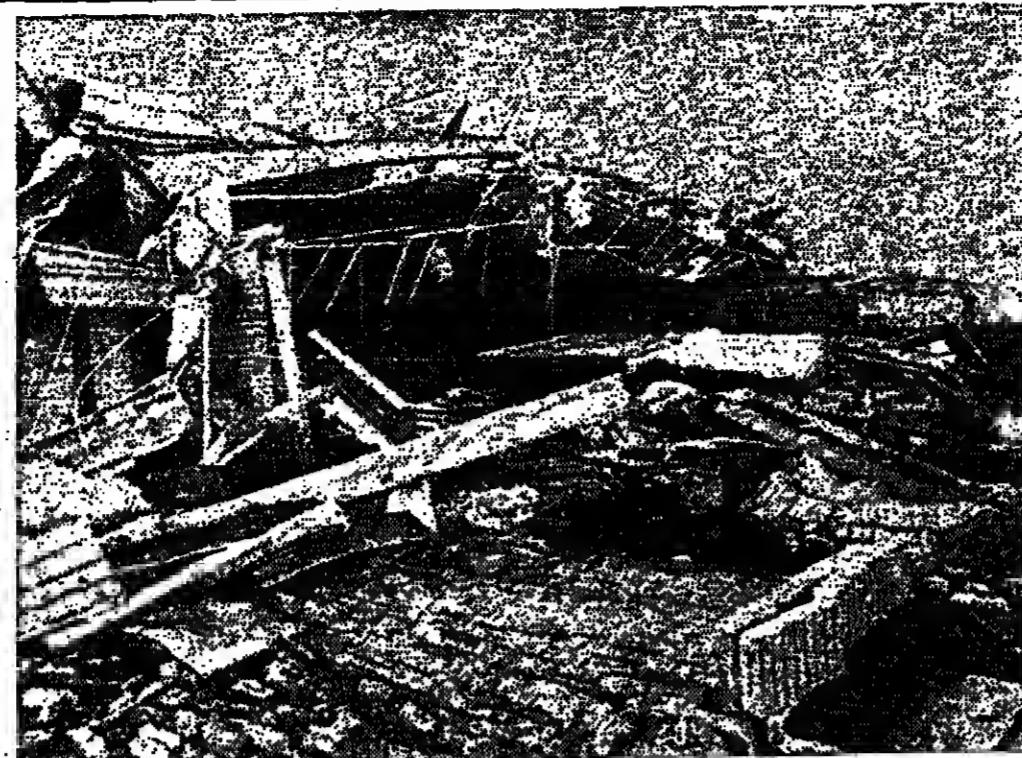
ads Struck at France

Nov. 14 (Reuters)—Workers in western France staged a one-day first of a series of strikes throughout the week.

unions said that the from 80 to 100 percent of the western network week, railroad em- other areas of France region by region to strike for higher wages working conditions.

lic service workers in France will also this week.

Pompidou Meet Nov. 14 (UPI)—Inde- sident Suharto and sident Georges Pompidou met international re- bilateral problems in nations today, a government spokesman Suharto is spending in France, the first an Indonesian chief



Dallas restaurant destroyed in high winds and thunderstorms that battered the city.

At Least 7 Die as Storm Cuts Through Middle of U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPI)—A savage storm, rage through the middle of the nation last night and early today, cutting a path of death and destruction from the Great Lakes to Texas.

"It would be better to take a look at it some time after the first of the year rather than to jump to quick conclusions," he said.

He said it would be a rather unusual procedure for a chairman to serve three or four months and be asked to resign.

He thought she did an effective job during the campaign. If in the interest of reconciling the party, a majority of the Democratic National Committee comes to feel that change ought to be made, she could always do that.

Sen. McGovern said he had not talked to Mrs. Westwood since the election. It contradicted what he told reporters at a news conference Thursday. She said she had spoken to him and he supported her in her refusal to step aside. He said he would "reserve judgment" on any active role in her behalf.

She was installed as Sen. McGovern's hand-picked chairman the day after he accepted the presidential nomination last July.

Among those who have been mentioned as possible successors are Lawrence F. O'Brien, who has served twice as national chairman; Gov. Warren Hearnes of Missouri; former Gov. Robert McNair of South Carolina; Joseph Crangle, New York State Democratic chairman; and Robert Stranges of Texas, party treasurer during Mr. O'Brien's last term.

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GM Recall on Steering

DETROIT, Nov. 14 (AP)—General Motors said yesterday it is recalling 165,000 intermediate-sized 1973 models to correct a steering mechanism problem that could lead to loss of steering control over the right-front wheel. Included in the recall are Chevrolet Chevelles and El Caminos, Buick Century models, the Oldsmobile Cutlass series, Pontiac Le Mans, Grand Prix and Grand Am models and Sprints.

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Washington Doctor Sentenced in Drug Case

By J. Y. Smith
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP).—Dr. Thomas W. Moore Jr., who said that he has treated more than 25,000 drug addicts, was sentenced to 15 to 45 years in prison and fines totaling \$150,000 yesterday for illegally dispensing methadone.

In handing down the sentence, U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell declared that, "in my view, this is not a medical case." He

4 'Black Hebrews' Ousted by Israel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Four members of the American Black Hebrew sect, who claim to be the real owners of Israel, were sent back to the United States today after the Interior Ministry refused to let them remain.

The four arrived on two planes last night and spent the night at the Lydda International Airport. Told of the minister's decision on their arrival, the four at first said that force would be needed to expel them. But they went quietly this morning. They said that they wanted to join a handful of members of the sect who have been allowed to stay in Israel.

They are not recognized as Jews under Jewish law and, therefore, do not qualify under Israel's law of return which grants automatic right of entry to Jews regardless of color.

said that he regarded Dr. Moore as "a major narcotics drug pusher who deliberately went against the law."

The judge also imposed a 12-year "special parole term" on the 38-year-old physician, sentenced him to an additional 3 months in prison for an incident in which he went to Denmark in violation of a court order and revoked his license to practice medicine.

At Judge Gesell's direction, the prisoner, who heard the sentence with no outward show of emotion, was taken after sentencing to the federal reformatory at Petersburg, Va.

Benefits Cited

In an almost inaudible voice, Judge Gesell told the judge before sentencing that he had dispensed methadone to prevent persons from committing the "dehumanizing acts" associated with heroin addiction.

"Those patients who did exactly as directed benefited," he said.

Methadone is an addictive chemical that is used to help relieve addiction to heroin. During Dr. Moore's trial, Assistant U.S. Attorney Vincent R. Alto asserted that the Washington physician made "well over a quarter of a million dollars" by "selling" the substance last year.

Edwin C. Brown Jr., Dr. Moore's attorney, said after yesterday's sentencing that the case would be appealed.

Meanwhile, Dr. Moore still faces trial in District of Columbia Superior Court next month on a

charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

Judge Gesell did not mention methadone during the sentencing and declined to talk to reporters later. A debate now is raging about the use of methadone. Proponents claim that it reduces the symptoms of drug addiction and thereby reduces the crime that often accompanies it. Opponents say that it is as addictive as heroin and does not treat the root causes of addiction.

Guilty on 22 Counts

On Oct. 21, a jury found the doctor guilty of 22 of 38 counts charging violations of federal narcotics laws.

In announcing the sentence,

Judge Gesell said that he was giving Dr. Moore five to 15 years in prison on each of 14 counts involving the selling of methadone to adults. These sentences would run concurrently, the judge said. In addition, the judge fined the prisoner \$5,000 on each of these counts for a total of \$70,000.

Judge Gesell sentenced Dr. Moore to 10 years to 30 years terms for eight counts of selling methadone to minors. These terms would run concurrently, the judge said, but they would not begin until the terms for violations concerning adults were completed.

The judge fined Dr. Moore \$10,000 on each of the counts involving minors.

Thus, he faces sentences totaling 15 to 45 years, plus three months for the contempt-of-court violation arising out of the trip to Denmark.

R.J. Town Opt For Fiery Green

TIVERTON, R.I., Nov. 14 (AP).—The Tiverton Town Council has decided that the town's new fire engine will be painted lime green.

The council voted unanimously last night to abandon the traditional red when Fire Chief Melvin E. Sandford suggested a green truck on the basis of recent safety studies.

"Red shows up black at night green reflects the light better," the chief said.

16,000 Prisoners, Half Italy's Total, Awaiting Trial

ROME, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—About 16,000 Italian prisoners, more than half the country's jail population, were still awaiting trial last July 31. Italy's Central Institute of Statistics reported today.

The institute put the exact figure on that date at 16,282, and said this accounted for 51.7 percent of all prisoners in Italy.

Criminal cases here take an average of about three years to run their course, and Italian law provides for a maximum of four years of preventive detention.

Italian investigating magistrates have threatened a work-to-rule slowdown if their conditions are not improved, enabling them to speed up their work.

Margaret Webster, 67, Actress, Director

In 1943, she directed "Othello" in New York with Paul Robeson as the Moor and herself as Emilia.

Later she turned to staging operas in New York. She was the first woman director of the Metropolitan Opera House, where she directed "Don Carlos" and "Aida" in the 1950s. She also staged four operas for the New York City Opera Company.

Mrs. Webster was also a gifted writer and lecturer. Among her several books are "Shakespeare Today" (1957) and "The Same Only Different" (1969).

Frank M. Russell

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Frank M. (Scoop) Russell, 77, a former vice-president of the National Broadcasting Co. and for 30 years an important figure in broadcasting liaison with the federal government, died Saturday at his home in Kentwood, Md.

Mr. Russell was vice-president in charge of Washington operations for the network from 1929 until his retirement in 1958.

Mr. Russell was born in Lohrville, Iowa, graduated from Iowa State College and was a sergeant in the Army during World War I.

Dr. Marshall G. Koenig

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14 (NYT).—Dr. Marshall Glenn Koenig, 41, a professor of

medicine at the Vandy School of Medicine, died yesterday.

Mr. Koenig was regarded as an expert in the diagnosis and treatment of botulism. He was director of the George Laboratories, a division of the National Institutes of Health.

He was a graduate of College in 1953 and of University Medical Coll. 1957.

China Orders 8 M. British Trident Jets

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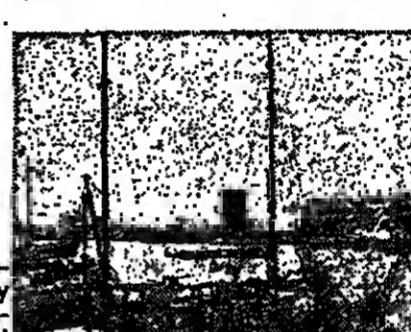
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Obituaries
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The Democrats Regroup

In the wake of the Nixon landslide—and the Democratic congressional victories that accompanied it—the Democratic party is beginning to regroup. Its members have no reason to despair, their position is better than that of the Republicans after the Goldwater debacle only eight years ago, but from organizational and ideological standpoints they have much to consider.

It seems doubtful that Sen. McGovern, despite his titular standing as head of the party, will exercise any dominant leadership. He not only went down to a bruising personal defeat after shaking up the party structure along his own lines, but he does not seem to have much confidence in the traditional Democratic party anyway—he is not sure "how you accommodate within one party the kind of forces that would win the approval of John Connally and the people supporting me, whether they really belong in the same party."

This is good logic but bad current politics. The major American parties have evolved along lines that constitute a confusing mixture of ideas and geography, in which some Republicans can be more liberal than some Democrats, and in which one party's platform can be stolen by successful rivals.

It is curious that the growth of the presidential primary system and the attempt by the McGovern Democrats to create conventions that would be mathematically precise in reflecting minority viewpoints, resulted in a candidate who failed to serve this crystallizing purpose. The leading Democrats, notably those governors who are now trying to recast

the national committee, would apparently like to backtrack and return to methods of selecting candidates that provide more scope for the judgment of the convention—and, of course, more power for the leaders.

The task will not be an easy one, particularly since there are signs that the old, inchoate, party arrangements may in fact be aligning themselves in more distinctly ideological array.

The test of this will come in the South. It has always had a peculiar position in the Democratic party, its leadership ranging from respectable conservatism of the Connally brand to populist conservatism of the Wallace kind. But neither of these can really be defined geographically any longer, and liberalism of the Northern kind is in evidence below the Mason and Dixon Line. Once the Republican party is solidly established down there—and this process is well under way—many of the anomalies of the party system in the United States may disappear.

But this is not likely to happen within the next four years, and while George McGovern may eventually be proved right in his doubts about the traditional democracy, he is in this, as in other things, ahead of his time. Moreover, it is not only the imbedded leadership that may resist the change: a division of a huge and highly diverse nation into ideological confrontations carries its own threat. There is much to be said for undogmatic, illogical pragmatism in serving the welfare of more than 200 millions of the most complex population on earth.

To Curb Hijackers, Improve Ties With Havana

Somehow passing the hijack screening, three armed men boarded and commandeered a Southern Airways jet in Birmingham Friday, picked up \$2 million in ransom at one stop, forced the pilot to take off at another although the FBI had shot out the plane's tires, wounded the co-pilot, and finally landed on foam in Havana. The public should learn at once what flaw in the hijack screening let the three men board. The FBI must explain why it took the considerable risk of starting to shoot. The media must ask themselves whether, by their play-by-play reporting of the 29-hour, 4,000-mile adventure, they did not scare or embolden the hijackers to act more rashly than they otherwise might. It seems a miracle no one was killed.

In the end, however, hijacking comes down to what the hijackers do in the end. No one can safely predict what angry and unbalanced men will do. But one can say that, if hijackers knew they had no haven, it could not fail to affect their calculations. For hijackings in the Western Hemisphere, of course, the commonest haven sought is Cuba.

Now, Fidel Castro has been far from all bad on the matter. He has quietly shipped some American hijackers back through Canada and made life so miserable for others that they have tried to depart. Cuba's ideological compulsion to remain open to political outlaws, however, and the notion still afloat that Cuba is about the only place to go, have drawn hijackers to Havana nonetheless. The past weekend's incident followed by only two weeks the flight to Cuba by a group including two Washington men linked to a double murder in an Arlington bank. One hopes Cuba will return

all criminal hijackers in due time, but the fact is the problem of return would not keep arising if planes were not hijacked and directed there in the first place.

The plain requirement is a known public firm guarantee of no haven for criminal hijackers in Cuba. There is only one effective way to secure such a guarantee and that is for Cuban-American political relations to be normalized. Good sense and the whole drift of international affairs commands such a development anyway. It becomes increasingly an anachronism in a time of détente for Washington and Havana to remain at political sword's point. Hijacking provides what should be the clinching argument—a good nonpolitical argument, at that.

From President Nixon, however, comes the stiff, stale old diplomacy. He told the Washington Star-News last week there would be "no change whatever" in his Cuban policy "unless and until—and I do not anticipate this will happen—Castro changes his policy toward Latin America and the United States." Why is Mr. Nixon so hardened? These days his administration neither tries to demonstrate that Castro is "exporting revolution" nor contends Cuba is lending itself to intolerable Soviet military purposes. Officials

pressed to justify the Nixon policy are reduced to citing harsh boiler-plate rhetoric sounded by Castro in such unlikely precincts as Bulgaria. President Nixon, as some reports say, may indeed have it in mind to improve relations with Cuba—the Florida vote is in—but evidently he wants Fidel to come to him on hands and knees. Negotiating, it's called.

It's an attitude as unworthy of a great nation as it is unnecessary for a re-elected chief executive.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reconciliation in Chile?

President Allende of Chile has clearly rebuffed the extremists in his own Socialist party by appointing three military officers to his cabinet and bringing an end to the 27-day strike that was crippling the country's economy. It is too early, however, to infer that Dr. Allende intends to move beyond this toward a policy of national reconciliation, or even a *modus vivendi* with his aroused opposition.

The strike, which began with truck owners and drivers determined to block a state takeover of their industry, confronted Dr. Allende's Popular Unity coalition with its gravest crisis in two years of power. It accelerated a polarization of Chilean politics that will be difficult to reverse.

Ignoring the strident counsel of his own party, which opposed any negotiation with the strikers and their supporters, Dr. Allende reorganized his cabinet with the obvious intention of restoring both order and public confidence in the government. To the key post of Interior Minister he brought Gen. Carlos Prats, commander-in-chief of the

army, who promptly called in the strike leaders for talks that ended the work stoppages. Gen. Prats threatened "severe action" if the strike continued; but he promised that the government would leave the trucking industry in private hands, protect storekeepers and small businesses from takeovers by leftist groups, return property requisitioned during the strike and take no reprisals against strikers.

Dr. Allende has established a questionable precedent by bringing active military officers into the cabinet; but he and most of the opposition clearly saw this as preferable to a continued drift toward civil war. If he will now extend the area of negotiation to the opposition parties, particularly the Christian Democrats, he can move Chile out of constitutional crisis and insure the continuation of his government. This will mean calling a halt to headlong nationalization and socialization; he has never had a mandate from the voters for that kind of program in any event.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 15, 1897

ROME—As the result of investigations occasioned by the discovery of the bodies of three workmen in a deep well near Palermo, the police have come upon the traces of a gigantic criminal association, whose members number several thousands. This organized crime in Sicily, thought to be behind some 40 murders, until now enveloped in mystery, is now definitely ascribed to the mysterious association.

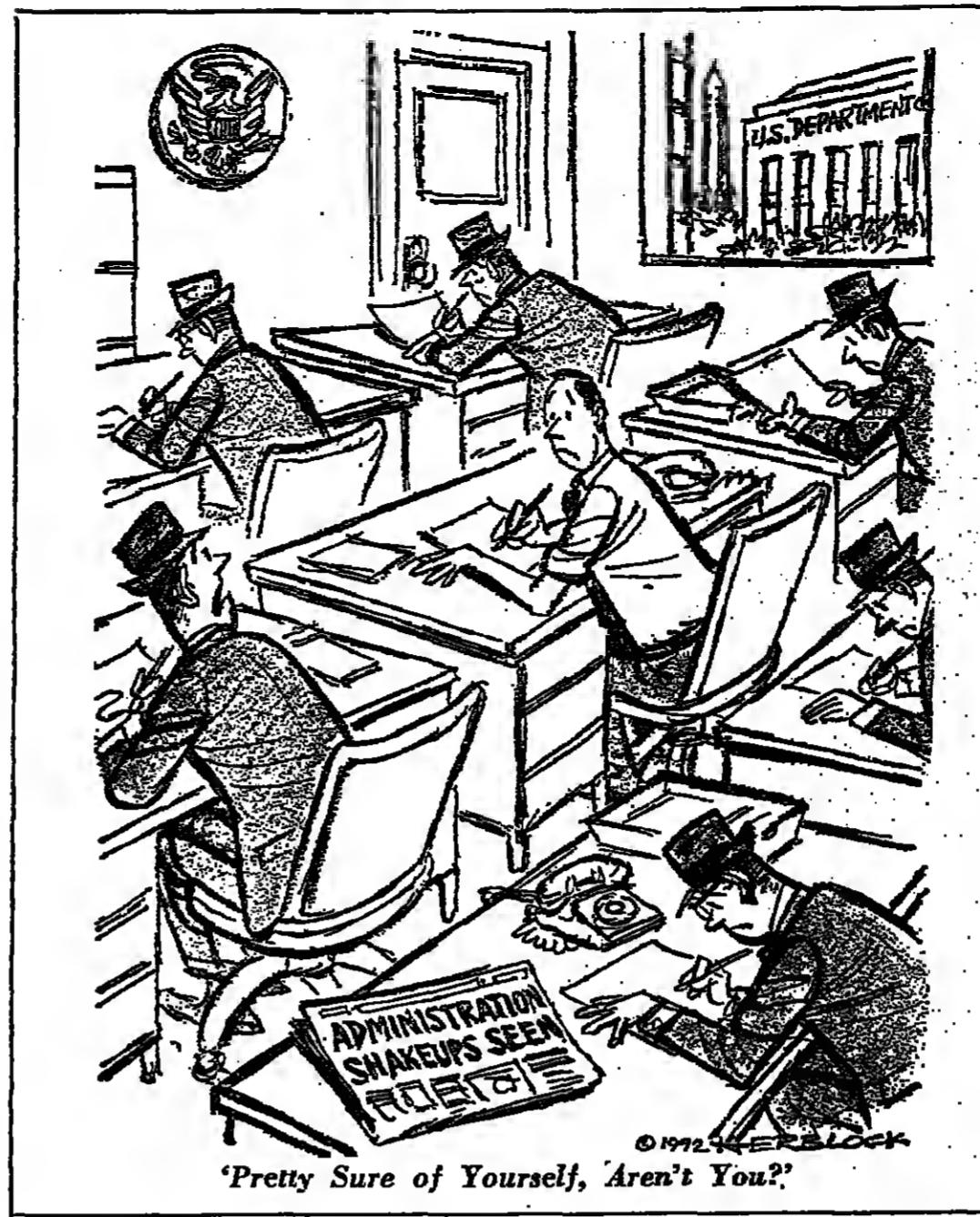
Fifty Years Ago

November 15, 1922

NEW YORK—"Fatty" Arbuckle is dead as a film star, as far as the Paramount Film Company is concerned. The company has decided definitely to scrap the last pictures in which he appeared and which were not released at the time of the death of Miss Virginia Rappe. The pictures were at first held up, hoping for the anti-Arbuckle sentiment to pass, but when it didn't, the company decided to withdraw them definitely.

—Hiram P. POZO.

London.



Claire Sterling

From Rome:

It is an elementary...
rule of politics
that there is nothing like
a really good road
to make politicians and
their constituents happy.

ROME—at the Turin auto show last week, Premier Andreotti announced that Italy has now overtaken Britain and is quickly gaining on West Germany in motorization, with 12 million cars on the road, owned by one Italian in every four. He might have added that Italy has already overtaken both these countries and a lot of others in building roads for all these cars. This is certainly impressive for a country which was Western Europe's poor relation barely a generation ago. It is also an interesting reflection of the nation's historical continuity that, today as 2,000 years ago, all roads still lead to Rome.

It is an elementary and planetary rule of politics that there is nothing like a really good road to make politicians and their constituents happy. There are surveys to be made, contracts to be let, jobs to hand out, land to be bought and sold, gas station and motel concessions to be awarded, trees to be knocked down in the millions making room for ski resorts, summer bungalows, housing developments. Once initiated into the rituals of roadbuilding, politicians the world over can hardly get their minds off it.

Asphalt Monument

Italy is singularly blessed in this regard. By now it has nearly 5,000 kilometers of the world's best superhighways. However forgotten in every other respect, there is scarcely a remote corner of the peninsula that does not have its monument in asphalt, and some seem to be suffering from an embarrassment of riches. The Sicilian coastline around Cefalu already has a magnificent scenic highway, for instance, and is about to acquire another along the same line of hills, just where housing developments can be most profitable, and the cost of tunneling a decent road through the mountains can run as high as \$6 or \$7 million a mile.

The Abruzzi, one of Italy's least developed and populated areas, 216,000 of its inhabitants have emigrated in the last 15 years, about a fifth of the region's population, with the last word in up-to-date highways, but will soon have two superhighways only 24 miles apart. Since one of these two will be bored straight through the Gran Sasso, Italy's biggest mountain, the cost of thus linking the Adriatic to Rome may end up being higher than that of the Autostrada del Sole, spanning the peninsula from the Alps to the southernmost tip of the boot.

Few people here know exactly who has been making how much political and financial mileage out of this road network. From time to time a scandal breaks, giving some rough ideas of proportions. The latest one, last

Wednesday, involved state roadbuilding contracts running to 2 billion dollars. Two huge and eighty functionaries of Public Works Ministry and private contractors were indicted in the time for having had a hand in rigging the contract bids. First, it was alleged that the secretary of the Socialist party and public works minister, and former Christian Democrat public works minister, had collected their cuts from the contractors in question. The fact is both men were later exonerated by a parliamentary investigation committee was reassuring. But did not altogether dissipate almost universal belief that on roadbuilding contracts are the biggest single source of financial for all the nation's political parties.

Axiom Questioned

Of course, this is not to say that all these roads are getting built with dishonorable intentions. The Autostrada del Sole has evidently done wonders for Italy's industry, commerce and tourism and opening up a down-and-out region like the Abruzzi to modern transport might theoretically do wonders for the Abruzzi. Isn't it also an elementary and planetary rule that roads mean development at progress?

Yet the time seems to have come when this axiom might be questioned. With the roads the Abruzzi have come not on care whitizing by that go compare else, but big-rise buildings in the midst of Italy's poorest and wildest landscape, hidden modern shanty-towns for loving tourists, concrete exercises eminently worthy of black parchment recently swatted by the Italian branch of the World Wildlife Fund to anonymous real-estate speculators as their political patrons in the Abruzzi national park, for nationwide supremacy in ruining the environment.

At this rate, as the elegant Italian naturalist Fulco Pratt has suggested in the *Futurelog*, magazine *I Futuribili*, what remains of Italy's splendid colony side will be an unlovely urban suburb in 50 years. The craggy peaks of its deforested, eroded mountains may then be sprayed with "concreta" (concrete tinted green to soothe the conservationist association *Ital Natura*) to keep them standing up, and picturesque little towns may be held to the hillsides with a fixative also, to be admiring from apartment-house windows or from a grand super-superway running down the cementspine of the Apennines.

Of course, we may expect something still more hideous if the United States in 50 years. That used to be why I was happy to live in Italy.

The New Balance of Peace

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—There are widespread expectations of a readjustment of U.S. relations with West Europe and NATO during President Nixon's second term. His first term saw fruition of basic trends already discernible on the world horizon.

Apart from the Vietnam wind-down, the new rapport with China and the successful conclusion of arms limitation and trade talks with Russia, the United States finds itself no longer the global giant of 20 years ago. Indeed, it cannot leave even the West alone as it once did.

This is a subtle procedure and two can play at the game. While the Western alliance adjusts, the United States has shown the world that Eastern alliances are unstable: Witness the Sino-Soviet alliance, the pledges to Hanoi of both Moscow and Peking; and also the Soviet-Egyptian alliance.

It has become plain since the 1963 Cuba confrontation that thermonuclear weapons systems have rendered obsolete the old-fashioned type of pact. While great powers can still help smaller ones, they will not permit them to demand atomic support with its risk of consequent disaster.

What is now most important is the relationship with its European allies and an understanding of this situation on a basis that doesn't threaten to dissolve NATO. The obvious fact that American troops in Europe will be reduced and that less rather than more automatically of U.S. nuclear response must be anticipated, presents grave problems.

Western Europe may decide in the wake of the security conference which will formally recognize the continent's ideological division, that it must negotiate its own reconciliation with Russia at almost any price. There has long been an undercutting of its forces over here.

All these occurrences make it imperative that Washington and its allies negotiate long term working relationships for the years ahead, relationships based on the new realities. But this is a tricky operation.

During the postwar quarter century, the United States was immensely fortunate. It depended for its power on an overwhelming military superiority and a constantly expanding economy. Now both these special advantages have come to a predictable and almost simultaneous end.

Yet, as America deliberately broke its economy and began to prune its military establishment, the Soviet Union continued to build an impressive navy and conventional army, although agreeing to limit its nuclear-missile establishment.

Would Isolate U.S.

Moscow, recognizing the diplomatic implication of these changes, has carefully avoided military confrontation with America (in Indochina and the Middle East) while legitimizing its ascendancy in Eastern Europe. Maintaining direct contact with Washington on all vital matters

Letters

Chameleon Ali

Far from questioning Dave Anderson's professional integrity, I note however, that his report on Muhammad Ali entitled "A Heavyweight Chameleon" (DT, Nov. 9) ends on challenging Ali's rights to free speech and I quote: "But without boxing, the chameleon wouldn't have the pulpit he has. And without the nation he continues to challenge, he wouldn't be allowed to speak so freely from the pulpit." But I doubt whether boxing is Ali's unique asset securing him the pulpit and whether he is actually challenging a nation or simply its system of excessive inequality and ever growing ingratitude towards a minority that immensely helped build it throughout its history. Besides one should remember that Muhammad Ali is a Moslem minister and lecturer.

—Ex-N.Y.C. Aide

Ginsberg is a former commissioner of welfare in New York City and former administrator of New York's Human Resources Commission. As a representative of the city he has been involved from time to time in maneuvering over welfare legislation in the U.S. Congress. He believes that the next Congress will pass a strict bill cracking down on welfare recipients.

"So the poor will have to put up with miserable housing and poor health care. But how do you put that across? How do you convince people?"

"We are going to go through a period of a great deal of suffering in this country. The best of the senators are able, they

'Unbelievable Hatred of Welfare'

By Robert J. Donovan

KNOW THE SITUATION AND THEY ARE NOT BAD MEN. BUT THEY KNOW HOW TO MAKE A RECORD OF BEING TOUGH ON WELFARE.

"IN NO OTHER FIELD OF PUBLIC POLICY ARE THERE SO MANY MYTHS. WELFARE RUNS COUNTER TO SO MUCH OF THE AMERICAN DREAM, TO AMERICAN PRINCIPLES. EVERY MAN IS SUPPOSED TO MAKE IT ON HIS OWN."

"A THOUSAND TIMES PEOPLE HAVE SAID TO ME, 'MY FATHER AND GRANDFATHER WERE POOR BUT MADE IT. THEY CAN'T MAKE IT'."

"IN GINSBERG'S EXPERIENCE THE POOR AND THE MINORITIES ARE ALWAYS REFERRED TO AS 'THEM' OR 'THEM'—A DIFFERENT BREED."

—STINGY AMERICANS

"THE OLD FRONTIER TRADITION IS STILL STRONG," HE SAID. "THERE IS STILL THE NOTION THAT IF YOU CAN'T MAKE IT, YOU PICK UP AND GO SOMEWHERE ELSE. BUT THE FRONTIER HAS BEEN GONE A LONG TIME. THERE IS NO PLACE TO GO. THE FRONTIER IN RECENT YEARS HAS BEEN AT THE END OF THE ROAD, FROM THE RURAL AREAS TO THE CITIES. SO THE CITIES ARE THE FRONTIER, BUT WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO FIND THERE? BUT THAT IS NOT THE WAY THE COUNTRY SEEKS IT."

"IS IT THAT AMERICANS ARE STINGY?"

"WHEN IT COMES TO WELFARE, AMERICANS ARE STINGY," GINSBERG SAID. "WHEN YOU TELL THEM ABOUT ONE OR TWO KIDS WHO ARE HAVING A HARD TIME, THEY WANT TO HELP. A KID FALLS DOWN THE WELL AND EVERYONE WANTS TO HELP HIM."

"BUT WHEN IT GETS INTO LARGE NUMBERS, NOTHING IN MY EXPERIENCE INDICATES THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WORRY ABOUT THESE KIDS. WE ARE FOND OF SAYING OUR YOUNG PEOPLE ARE OUR GREATEST NATURAL RESOURCE, BUT, HAVING MADE THE SPEECH, NOBODY TAKES THAT SERIOUSLY."

"THERE IS A WIDELY SHARED BELIEF THAT MOST WELFARE CLIENTS ARE BLACK. IT IS TRUE THAT NOWWHITE

MAKES UP A DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE

OF MOST WELFARE CATEGORIES, BUT

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY THE LARGEST

GROUP—49 PERCENT—is white."

sense, Ginsberg sees two possible ways around the present impasse.

One is to alleviate the problems of the poor through expanded health programs, better education and higher social security payments. The other is to bring about a community of interest between those below and those just above the welfare line, the lower middle class and trade union workers who most strongly resent welfare "giveaways."

"WE HAVE GOT TO DEVELOP A PROGRAM THAT HAS MEANING FOR THOSE ABOVE THE LINE, TOO. MAYBE TAX CREDITS NOT JUST LIMITED TO THE LOWEST INCOME, FAMILY ALLOWANCES AND SO ON. WE HAVE TO FIND A FIXATIVE, EDUCATION AND OTHER PROGRAMS THAT WILL MAKE POSSIBLE AN ALLIANCE OF WELFARE CLIENTS AND MINORITIES WITH THESE OTHER GROUPS. WE HAVE TO HAVE A PROGRAM THAT ALSO GIVES SOME SUPPORT AND HELP TO THE OTHER GROUPS."

"THE ALLIANCE OF WELFARE CLIENTS AND MINORITIES WON'T DO IT. THEY DON'T HAVE ENOUGH INFLUENCE. WE HAVE TO MOVE OUT TO SOME OTHER GROUPS THAT WE HAVE TOO OFTEN DISREGARDED."

INTERNATIONAL
Herald

TER IN PARIS— pital Drama Translation

By Quinn Curtis
Nov. 14 (IHT).—If you are thinking about buying a ticket to a Paris theater this evening, the play for the Théâtre du Jeune Mercure may be a shrewd choice.

It's a new "Le Cid" in preparation, and will soon begin a translation of Shaw's "Purple Is—being a satire on unmounted censorship." It was staged by the Sov. in Moscow. In Théâtre de la Ville ticket holders afternoons are ranging from Guy Bedos and Paris—an inviting all events and in festival of Indian ce.

present season on with an excellent production of an important "Sante Public Health," adapted Nicholai's comedy and death in a pal hospital. A tragic expose of the treatment of its it is an absorbing, inventory, revealing snapshots the rest of the wards, some curable, the overers, nurses and the turbulent traf: hospital.

Often the hawdry, of the medical that could be more. Though obviously present sympathies of suffering grotesque element is necessary ingredients, dramatic, tragic, and hilarious. Should in view be found too often, its author has contrast a maudlin opera in which an son is converted to his when the black to marry his son, saving the young the operating table, of theatrical form,

Max Frisch, author of "La Grande Muraille," which is playing at the Odéon.

NFT

Nichols would ask, seems closer to the unvarnished truth?

Mercure directed the play so that it has an exciting throb. There are few sagging moments during the course of a lengthy evening, though there are several concessions to popular taste. To cast Roger Pierre, the music hall comic, as the sly, gossiping orderly who serves as a Greek chorus to all that happens is akin to casting Jack Benny as the stage manager in "Our Town." Pierre gets all the laughs in his assignment, of course, and some extra ones. The gay man in masquerade costume that has been added as the finale is designed as a substitute for the happy ending and it seems unlikely that a Gallic physician would wear kilts even on a television show.

There are outstanding performances by Michel de Ria as a hopeless inmate, by Olivier Hussonot as both the doctor of reality and the doctor of TV imagination, by André Weber, Maurice Chevit and Mercure himself as other patients and a crisp bit of caricature by Madeleine Chevallier as the keep-smiling, general supervisor. This is an evening worth your while.

The playwright who takes to heavy thinking often suffers from the malady that troubles the actor who takes to heavy drinking: a species of on-stage cramps and paralysis.

The Swiss playwright Max Frisch in "La Grande Muraille" (at the Odéon) portentously supposes that the Chinese emperor who is about to construct the protective Great Wall is visited by the spirits of, among others, Napoleon, Don Juan, Abraham Lincoln, Cleopatra and Romeo and Juliet. Yet another caller is an



WINE: Beaujolais—One Lump or Two?

By Jon Winroth

FLÉURIE, France, Nov. 14 (IHT).—This year's new Beaujolais will be available tomorrow and most of it is so acid that you may be tempted to put sugar in it. Don't bother; there is sugar in it already.

Chaptalization, named after Chaptal who invented the process in 1800, is necessary in years such as this when cold weather or rain prevents the grapes from ripening and producing sufficient sugar.

This process can easily lead to hard-to-prove abuses, and nowhere are these abuses more loudly deserved than in the Beaujolais area. Wine lovers of every stripe have taken up the cry, often in ignorance of the purpose of enrichment, but justifiably indignant at the often artificially high alcoholic content in what is thought of as a fresh, light wine.

Amount

A certain amount of alcohol is needed in any good wine to give it body and smoothness, allow it to travel safely and keep. And even when the must comes out at the 9 percent legal minimum alcoholic content for simple Beaujolais, the growers usually feel it is necessary to raise that figure by 1 or 2 percent, which is quite reasonable.

The actual exchange of ideas in the Frisch play is extremely banal. "I am building a wall to keep the barbarians out," explains the emperor. "The others are always barbarians," sardonically reports the 20th-century intellectual. Compare this with Gainsborough's "The others—they are the ones who want what you've got" and you realize the want of quick wit in the overloaded Frisch "think" play.

The Comédie Française will be closed indefinitely beginning tomorrow. In addition, the union to which theatrical technicians belong has called a 24-hour strike in the Paris region as a protest of the closing of the Comédie Française. Most theaters will, therefore, be shut Thursday.

Strict limits on how much sugar may be used either by

volume of crop or acreage of vineyard, and stiff penalties, do not seem to suffice. It is very hard, indeed, to keep an eye on several thousand producers at once during the brief harvest period.

Furthermore, once the sugar, beet or cane, has been in the must for a few hours, the fermentation breaks it down into sugars chemically indistinguishable from natural fruit sugars.

Thus it is impossible to tell objectively if a wine has been enriched heavily—but you can taste it and feel it. It leaves a hot sensation on the back of the tongue and is very heady. After a couple of glasses you feel as if you had drunk a bottle.

Another temptation for the growers is that 100 kilograms of sugar dissolved in the must increases its volume by 60 liters. Many growers order their sugar in advance so as not to be caught short if the crop is poor. Then, it is said, they use it even if the crop is ripe so they won't be caught with a stock of illegal sugar in their cellars. Such are some of the dimensions of the problem.

To justify high alcoholic content, legal or otherwise, many producers and shippers come up with what would seem to be an irrefutable argument: The public likes it that way. This argument, like it or not, is quite reasonable.

Curiously enough, some wines come out at 14 percent alcohol and above, while retaining the excessive acidity of wine made from unripe grapes. These wines may not appear on the market until after Dec. 15, for 13 percent alcohol is the legal limit for new Beaujolais and Beaujolais-Villages.

Last week 23 percent of the wines presented for release were refused on the basis of chemical refinement for either excessive alcohol or acidity, or after official tasting commissions made up of three growers and shippers decided that the wines did not have the character of new Beaujolais.

Strict limits on how much sugar may be used either by

however, is self-serving and who formed this taste for heady Beaujolais if not the producers and shippers?

Quantity is high this year, about 850,000 hectoliters against 800,000 in 1971. Despite large quantity and poor quality, prices are up by 30 percent over the excellent 1971s. This, of course, does nothing to discourage overproducing which in turn leads to thinner wines that require more enrichment.

Things are better among the fine crus of Beaujolais where yield per acre is lower, exposure to the sun is better and the grapes were picked later. In the company of Pierre Ferraud, a small shipper at Belleville, who ages and bottles growers' wines separately rather than under one label, I was able to taste some delicious 1972 Brouillys and Fleuries.

Fortunately, the picture is encouraging for the Burgundies, too, except Chablis. The grapes ripened very well and were very healthy in the Côte d'Or, according to grower Gérard Potel, who has fine growth vineyards in Volnay, Pommard and Santenay.

Quantity is up, especially among red wines. Mr. Potel got only 16 hectoliters of wine a hectare in 1971 and this year he got 45. Quality is excellent but the wines are "hard" and will take longer

than usual to "open up." In other words to reach their full richness. On the other hand, they should keep very well.

So far, prices in the Côte d'Or have remained at last year's level, although Sunday's auction at the Hospices de Beaune may raise them somewhat.

Prices are very high at Pouilly-Fuisse, however, no doubt because this wine of limited quantity is very popular in the United States. But they are not justified by the quality of the wine except for a few outstanding vineyards such as Château Fuissé.

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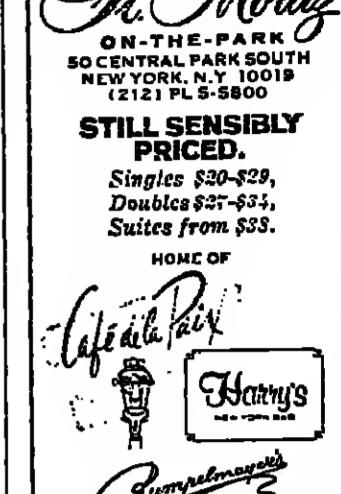
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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critics rate new productions on and Off-Broadway:

"What If It Had Turned Up Heads," at the New Lafayette Theater, "confirms the fact that J. E. Gaines (also known as Sonny Jim and Sonny Gaines) is not only an excellent actor but also a playwright with a steadily unfolding talent." The play is "deceptively simple," Mel Gussow writes. "A bedraggled old man (Whitman Mayo) lives with his dog in a fleabitten basement apartment—where he sells plints of cheap muscatel. His sanctuary is invaded by a female derelict (Carol Cole). Later, what has now become their sanctuary is invaded by three other, variously disreputable, street denizens. What makes this closest little situation into the subject of an open and expressive work is Gaines' skillful grasp of detail that reveals character and his ability to create dialogue for common people that transcends the commonplace. His play is enormously helped by the production." William E. Lathan staged the play.

"Much Ado About Nothing," at the Winter Garden Theater, "is much ado about something. The something is the razzle-dazzle hilarity and outrageous charm of A. J. Antoin's staging," Clive Barnes praises. "Anyone can have the idea of setting 'Much Ado About Nothing' in the expansive days of Teddy Roosevelt, but the trick is to pull off the period style and flavor with certainty, and to make it relevant to Shakespeare. I firmly believe that Shakespeare is America's greatest playwright as well as England's—you savor a literature with a language—and this American-style production, with its unaffected American accents which sound so right for Shakespearean poetry, is a striking confirmation of this. The Shakespearean acting here is American and beautiful." Kathleen Widmer and Sam Waterston are Beatrice and Benedick. The music is by Peter Link and the choreography by Donald Saddler.

"Enemies," at the Vivian Beaumont Theater, is rated "one of

the best performances yet" by the Lincoln Center Repertory Company. "Although the naturalism of the action is beguilingly simple, the atmosphere and symbolism of Gorky's play beneath big play are poignant and powerful." This the director, Ellis Rabb, has most sensitively picked up. It did not have the authorship of David Jones' staging for the Royal Shakespeare Company last season, yet in some respects its grasp of the social conflicts and poetic suggestions goes deeper. And Mr. Rabb's use of Douglas W. Schmidt's revolving stage setting is beautiful and innovative. The translation—as with the Royal Shakespeare Company it was by Jeremy Brooks and Kitty Hunter-Blair—is as smooth as natural speech and the acting had that special family feeling essential to Russian domestic drama." Joseph Wiseman played Yakov, Nancy Marchand played his actress wife.

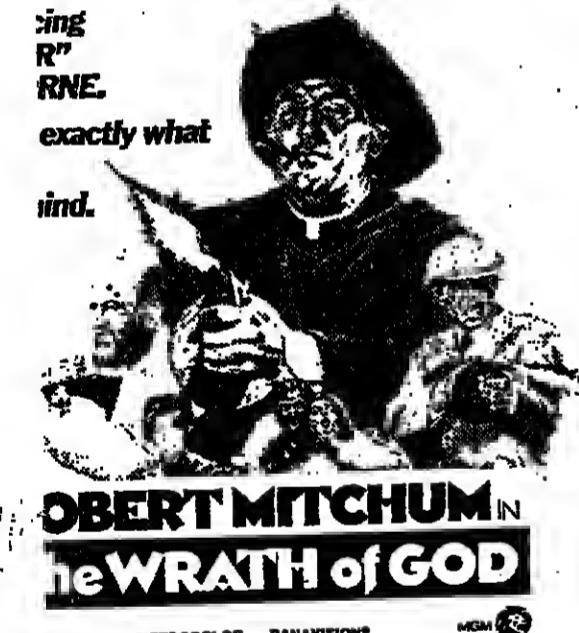
"How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," revived by the Equity Library Theater, at 103rd Street Theater, "really hits the jackpot," according to Howard Thompson. "The show skips along in admirable unity, as directed by Joe Davis, who also devised some bright dance trimmings for such numbers as 'Coffee Break' and 'A Secretary Is Not a Toy.' On two counts, this viewer prefers the present version to the original Broadway satire back in 1961. The tone is now sly sass, not the rather smug cynicism personified previously by Robert Morse. For all that actor's brilliance, his portrait of the scheming hero stuck out like a groundhog, the kind he sang about with Rudy Vallee, the boss, in their school-song duet. But the Equity Library hero, Chip Zien, a wily lad with a 'now' mop of hair, is less strident and more believable, cumbering behind those lamb-like eyes. Mr. Zien knows how to handle a song, along with a business corporation." Joe Davis directed.

"A Quarter for the Ladies Room," a musical revue at the Village Gate, "takes place in an imaginary ladies room." The time is "standing still" and so is the show" Mel Gussow relates. "The

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TT Parley Agrees Trade Talks in '73

Nov. 14 (Reuters).—TT was given here to further round of world negotiations to open late members of the General Tariffs and Trade

ips' Net Tripled Quarter

UDAM, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Gloelampenfabrikt profit nearly tripled third quarter and more in the first nine company reported.

arter profit was 151 dlers (\$47 million), or 14 a share, up from guilders, or 0.38 guilders, in the same period.

the period were 4.88 dlers, up from 4.4 billion guilders, or 1.28 guilders, in the same period.

idend Unchanged to 13.8 billion guilders billion guilders. proposed an unchanged interim dividend.

the strong im- in net profit was used by a relative financing costs follow- ease in stocks. It was i by a decrease in the edit term and a slight rate of interest pay-

y officials said results reor quarter will be less affected by currency than in previous quar-

id the rise in sales for of 1972 is expected lightly from the nine- increase because the De- rise is not expected that of December last

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-UPI).—The late of direc- ing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Nov. 14, 1972	Today	Previous
ster, 4s per £1	2.2660	2.2489	
Belg. Fr. (A1)	44.13-21	44.31-23	
Belg. Fr. (B1)	44.65-08	44.68-10	
Deutsche Mark	2.2504-05	2.2504-05	
French franc	5.8000-05	5.8000-05	
Ecu	26.82-92	26.84-93	
Fr. (A1)	5.035-075	5.0375-075	
Fr. (B1)	5.0375-075	5.0375-075	
Guilder	3.2207-11	3.2200-11	
Irish	564.50-75	564.50-75	
Franch	65.4725-75	65.4600-12	
Schilling	23.22-24	23.22-24	
Sw. Krona	4.7445-46	4.7445-46	
Swiss franc	1.8610-13	1.8610-13	
Yen	301.10	301.10	

A: Free; B: Commercial.

in Balance of Payments Plus Increases in Month

Nov. 14 (AP-UPI).—Balance of payments sur- to an estimated \$940 October from \$759 million and from \$132 earlier, the Finance announced today.

industry's preliminary figures released the day after passed a series of mea- sures to cut the country's payments surpluses according to a revalua- yen.

ance Ministry attributed jump in the October a big inflow of short- al.

icular, the ministry prepayments for ships in Japan totaled 3 million last month. n would increase the apne goods for for-

eraging Figures economists look closely on portion of a country's payments figures piling to determine if its currency is under- valued. This is the current balance, which is of the merchandise exports and transfer pay- ments.

uation in Japan was urging for the government was the picture paint- overall figures. The current-account surplus, billion, was sharply low- September's \$719 million, as only slightly above earlier figure of \$568

were especially happy that the trade surplus 10 million in October 3 million the previous from \$714 million a year. October imports record \$1.75 billion, up from a year earlier, or advanced 18 per- 1.460 billion.

trade surplus in the months of 1972, however, estimated \$6.93 billion, 10 billion a year earlier, at December's 16.38 per- cent of the yen. This main reason the gov- ernment is implementing mea- sures to curb the rate of exports and boost- country's imports.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Corporate Profits Rise 18 %

U.S. corporate profit continued to surge in the third quarter, First National City Bank reports in its quarterly survey. Earnings of 1,848 reporting corporations were up 18 percent from the like quarter a year before and totaled \$2.3 billion, Citibank says. The results show "the gathering momentum of a healthy business recovery," the bank adds. The same companies had reported a 14 percent increase for the first half.

Japan Firm's U.S. Unit to Expand

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. plans to expand production capacity of color television receivers at its Puerto Rican subsidiary to 15,000 units a month from the current 3,000 units by the end of this year. The step is in line with Matsushita's policy of minimizing exports from Japan in view of growing criticism abroad over Japan's exports, as well as to avoid detrimental effects of an anticipated yen revaluation.

U.K. Firm Seeks European Listing

C. T. Bowring & Co. of Britain, is arranging for its shares to be listed on the Paris, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels and Milan stock exchanges.

Bowring disclosed last week that it was applying for a listing on the Milan exchange, but its application for listings on the other European exchanges was not made known at the time. It says it is the first company to attempt to get its shares quoted on several exchanges simultaneously.

Japan Air Lines Profit Rises

Japan Air Lines operating profit for the six-month period ended Sept. 30 rose 25.6 percent to

Large Part of U.S. Deficit

U.S. Trade Gap With Germany Widening

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Government trade analysts, probing the reasons behind the chronic U.S. merchandise trade deficit, say exports are in trouble in Western Europe's single largest market.

West Germany, they said, is running a trade surplus with the United States, during the first eight months of 1972, that amounts to \$1 billion on an annual-rate basis.

Officials have frequently called attention to the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan, but they have not said much recently about the imbalance in trade with West Germany.

Even more troublesome for some officials was the conclusion in a Commerce Department study that, since 1965, the position of U.S. exports in the West German markets has been eroding almost steadily as German buyers turned increasingly to other suppliers.

Through last August, according to Commerce Department figures, U.S. imports from Germany (auto, chemicals, steel, machinery, textiles and other products) were running at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$4.1 billion.

On the same basis, Germany was buying U.S. goods valued at \$3.1 billion.

Last year, Germany's imports from the United States amounted to about \$3.64 billion, while U.S. purchases from Germany amounted to \$3.65 billion, leaving a difference of about \$100 million in Germany's favor, U.S. trade figures showed.

While Germany remains by far America's leading European trading partner, "the U.S. share of the German market is shrinking," the Commerce Department said.

One of the reasons cited in the Wholesales Prices Rise In Japan in October

TOKYO, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan's October wholesale price index rose 1 percent from September and 3.5 percent from a year earlier, the Bank of Japan said today.

The advance was attributed mainly to higher prices for textiles and lumber, partially reflecting higher costs of imported raw materials, the bank said. Textile prices were up 10.7 percent from a year earlier and lumber up 11.1 percent.

The Finance Ministry said \$480 million of long-term Japanese capital left the country in October while \$100 million of foreign capital flowed in. This left a net outflow of \$380 million in the long-term capital account, compared with a \$199-million net outflow a year earlier.

Capital Outflow

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U.S. Uptrend Seen Greater Than Forecast

GNP, Factory Capacity Expected to Be Higher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—The current U.S. economic recovery appears to be more robust than previous government figures have indicated, a development that could provide new fuel to administration efforts to trim federal spending.

Government economists say two important economic indicators will be revised upward, showing that the nation's output of goods and services was greater in the third quarter than previously reported and that factories were operating closer to full capacity than indicated by recent

Significant Find in Aegean

Colorado Interstate Corp.'s subsidiary in Greece has found "significant shows of gaseous hydrocarbons" in its well in the north Aegean Sea.

Substantial further testing and drilling will be needed to determine if the find is commercial, the company says. In addition to Colorado Greece, the operator, a subsidiary of White Shield Exploration Corp., a subsidiary of Flug Corp. and Fundamental Oil each hold a 12.5 percent interest in the concession. The remaining interest is held by Oceanus Explorations Co. of Greece.

7.5 billion yen (\$24 million), up from 5.97 billion yen a year earlier. JAL's revenue rose to 112 billion yen from 65.26 billion yen a year earlier.

An official attributed the higher profit to an increase in the company's load factor to 55.5 percent from 51 percent a year earlier. JAL estimates its operational profit for the year ending March 31, 1973 at 13 billion yen, up from 9.23 billion yen a year earlier.

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Five of Morgan's Financial Services officers: Marc Varangot, Marie-Luce de Baudry d'Asson, Edward Will, Jean Pierre Desbons, Nicholas Whitlam.

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In the continuing search for increased profits, your company may have concluded that expansion into other countries is essential. But growing across international borders poses some fundamental questions. For example, what countries offer the best economic climate? What are their regulations regarding acquisitions, mergers, and joint ventures? What's the best way to finance expansion into another country?

Morgan Guaranty's Financial Services specialists—a key group in our Corporate Finance Division—are uniquely experienced in answering questions like these. Working from Morgan offices in major financial centers around the world, they have wide-ranging familiarity with countries, conditions, and companies. They can call on all of Morgan's expertise in areas such as international money management, corporate research, and Euro-dollar financing.

Our Financial Services professionals will help you construct a long-range plan for multinational growth, then assist you with their knowledge of available partners

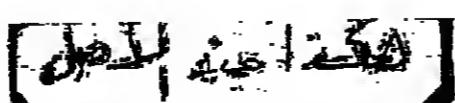


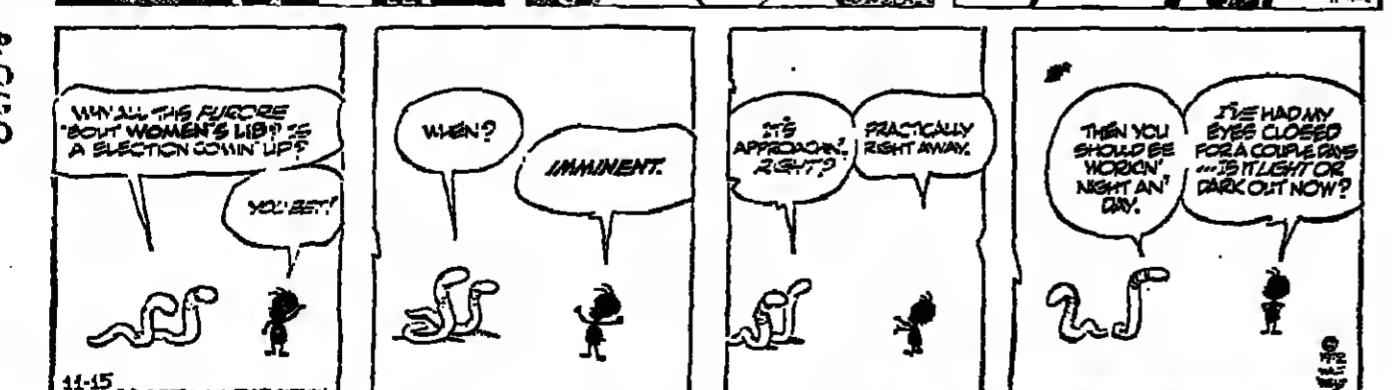
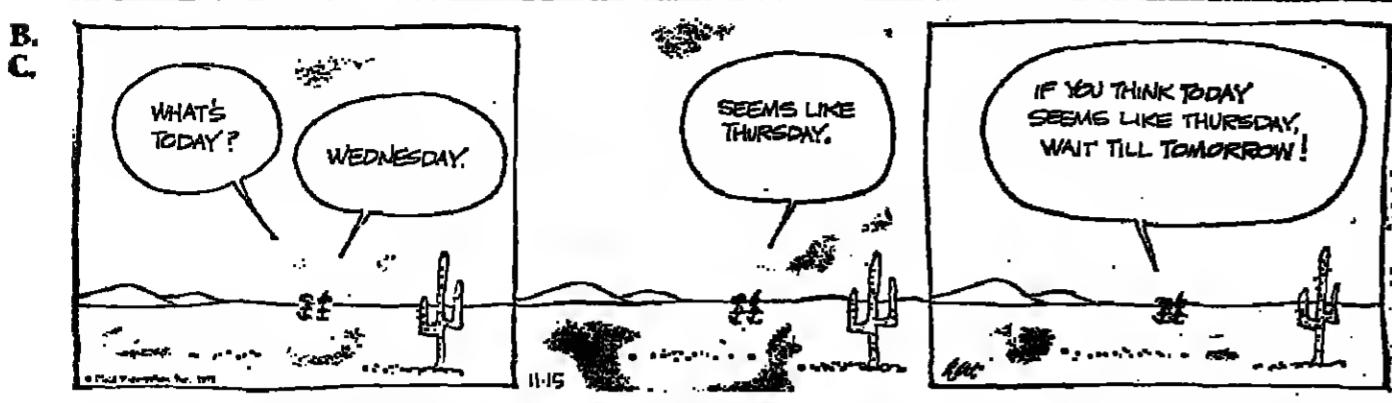
or acquisitions. They'll provide evaluations of a country, an industry, or a prospective partner, and explain the restrictions involved in inter-country diversification. They have the experience and innovative talent to recommend the best ways to finance your corporate expansion. And they will act as your financial adviser before, during, and after negotiations. For help like this, and in dealing with problems you might not even know you'll have, contact a Financial Services officer through any Morgan office.

Whatever your corporate goal, consider Morgan Guaranty. You'll be in good company. We're already helping 96 of the world's 100 largest corporations.

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**BLONDIE**
**BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

South brought home a borderline game on the diagrammed deal. He responded one no-trump, forcing in his style, to his partner's one-spade opening. The race to no-trump showed about 18 or 19 points, as it would in standard methods, and South had a close decision.

With a minimum point-count for his one no-trump response, a pass was no doubt the orthodox choice. But South was not willing to settle for a normal result, so he swung on to three no-trump.

The opening lead was a heart won in dummy with the ace. The club jack was led, and West took his king, which was perhaps an error. He continued with hearts, and South held up dummy's king until the third round.

South apparently had to guess at the next trick when he led dummy's remaining club toward his hand. He made the winning play of the nine for good reason: If East had held the ace he would probably have played it on the

jack, giving South no chance to score a club trick.

West took the club ace, since there would have been no advantage in holding up at this stage. He cashed the 13th heart, on which East discarded the spade nine. The spade three was led, and South rose with the ace in dummy, believing correctly that East's signal showed the king.

South knew that he had to assume a favorable club break: If East held the club ten guarded all was lost. West had led his lowest spade, so he could hardly have a doubleton—three cards

most likely. So West's distribution built up as 3-4-3-3. Now

when it was time to guess the location of the diamond queen there was a clue: East, with four diamonds, was more likely than West to have the queen.

South played East to have the diamond queen and made his contract, with three club tricks, three diamonds, two hearts and one spade. He would probably have failed if West had refused the first club lead. The only winning road would have been an immediate finesse against East, followed by a finesse of the spade

ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALLIE	ONIAN	JOSS
NO. 1	LAIBAIN	WIT
ELY	DISCOPIS	HOH
VI	HEGY	LOPER
THE	STAR	RI
NO. 2	WALLACE	OR
ORISSA	RAILIGAN	AS
HASC	GLOW	MOV
ATT	LAINE	DEF
DESTROY	PERA	FIN
CAISSE	FAIR	TE
TOP	ETTE	LA
EL	DEA	JA
UNI	CLUB	RI
LIBAN	SCALP	EROS

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1	Pass	1 N.T.
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart four.

DENNIS THE MENACE

THE 'LASTIC IS WORE OUT ON THESE PANTS....

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GEWED

CITOX

LEMPOC

PANOWE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble TOKEN HUSKY GIBBET FORGET

Answer: When dropped are meant to be taken up by someone else—HINTS

BOOKS

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE OXFORD DICTIONARY
Volume 1, A-G

Edited by R.W. Burchfield. Oxford at the Clarendon Press, 1,331 pp. \$50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT is with understandable pride that the people at Oxford University Press are bring forth the first supplement to the monumental Oxford English Dictionary since 1933. And boast of its completeness—it "will encompass all of the words that have come into common use in the English-speaking world from 1894 to the present day"; its range—"it will contain over 50,000 main words and one-million-and-one-half illustrative quotations"; its maintenance of the tradition—"the old boys loved to note quotations on the back of envelopes," says editor R. W. Burchfield. "We've had nothing but 6-by-4-inch slips since I've arrived. That's the climactic change I introduced." It includes both modern literature ("all the works of major 20th-century writers are covered") and the new scientific world—"the vocabulary of sociology, linguistics, computer science, anthropology, and psychology" is liberally represented. After all, the OED was the greatest word-machine to be built in the 19th century, and it is reassuring to see it supplied with fuel to go on running in the 20th century. So congratulations to Burchfield, his staff of researchers, and the Oxford Press for their accomplishment. ("Congratulations... colleg. abbrev. of congratulations, usu. int. of prec...")

Still, I must confess to a disappointment with the supplement. What is most exciting and informative about the final OED is to be able to words being born, in changing and, in some dying—to learn, for instance, "Baldwin," named for the old master of Beaumont's country seat, meant "cooling summer" and only later "a game with shuttlecocks." This change is missing from the supplement. While it is true that the early history of certain is added to—so that under "Baldwin," one reads: "example, 1846 Dismal Spy 'Waiter, bring me a tumbler-Baldwin.' Under 'Cork' it says 'Add: 3. A deleted U.S. (small raised 'S') and state orig. U.S. (small 'S').'" In general, one finds in the supplement only the old age of words. To complete view of a word's life story, one has to the supplement and the original together. And it may be much to expect the average word-watcher to check back forth between the 3 volumes of the new publication and the 2 volumes of the original or the 2 volumes of "The Concise Edition of the OED".

No, this new supplement prove a boon to libraries, graphers, and linguists.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt
a York Times book reviewer.

**U.S. Unit Weigh
New Auto Light**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

The National Highway Safety Administration said yesterday that it may require brighter automobile lights, along with 1975 models.

The proposed new lights more than double the maximum allowable high-beam intensity and would permit an interlocked light between the conventional low and high beams.

Other proposed changes would go into effect 1978 vehicles, including a requirement that stop lamps and turn signals on the rear end be at least five inches apart to prevent fusion of signal functions.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

1. Among a thousand... (10)

2. Man of the Old Hoss Shay (10)

24. Racket return (10)

25. Dictator's act (10)

27. Jewish scholar (10)

28. Malay vessel (10)

31. Interlock (10)

34. Russian co-op (10)

34. In the affairs of men... (10)

36. Enemies of the Iroquois (10)

38. Skilled (10)

39. Leave behind (10)

40. Sidewalk super-e.g. (10)

42. Child, at times (10)

43. Emulated Cicero (10)

45. Entertain (10)

50. King of Egypt (10)

52. Porridge partner (10)

53. Instruction (10)

54. Apples, pears, etc. (10)

55. Unimpassioned (10)

57. Happy's husband (10)

60. Smellin' (10)

62. Kind of type (10)

63. Settle in snugly (10)

64. Aphrodite's lover (10)

66. E.T.O. nickname (10)

67. Old name for Tokyo (10)

Observer

Orders for Haldeman

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Oo most days probably expect to be shouted at. "Haldeman, you clowns! Why do you keep bringing me the resignations of Mel Laird and Bill Rogers and Dick Kleindienst? What do I care whether these cabinet birds stay or not? Most of them haven't even been over to see me since they were appointed."

Haldeman would explain that they have all come to see you every day, but he refuses to let them in because your time is too valuable to be wasted. A compliment is called for here.

"Good thinking, Haldeman. I may not accept your resignation, if you keep on keeping people out of here. But you've got to sharp-

en up against those 'Watchtower' salesmen, understand?"

The compliment, mingled with the slight threat, is very presidential. Haldeman will be impressed. Now is the time to strike.

"Uh, Bob."

"Yes, Mr. President?"

"These cabinet fellows . . . This Watergate guy . . . You do what you think best about their resignations. I am personally interested in only a few resignations, but I want you to locate them and accept them in my name at once, do you understand?"

"Name them, Mr. President, and you shall have their heads!"

"First, Bob, there is a certain auditor for Internal Revenue. His name is Baumbechler. Baumbechler must go. So must whoever is responsible for the Long Island Rail Road."

"Also the man who has been letting the price of wine go up. And the man who lets colleges

on raising the price of tuition and board. Find out who is responsible for letting the men charge \$33.68 for a 15-minute service call on an automatic clothes dryer, and accept his resignation. There are teachers in this country, Bob, who would fail children—presidents' children—in French, French! And when is the last time the French did anything for us? I want to know who in this government is responsible for those teachers and . . ."

Here indeed is presidential work to make men exult. "Haldeman?" You would speak crisply to him, now that you are the President. He is said to be a no-nonsense man, this Haldeman. He would



Baker

be a moment when all of us would like to be in the President's job for just a few days. Such a time occurs on the other day. Right after the re-election, when the White House announced that the President had asked all appointed officers in the administration to submit resignations before the second term begins.

This is a routine courtesy which appointees normally perform for presidents between first and second terms, but the White House decision to make news of it this year suggests that Nixon intends to accept more courtesy resignations than presidents usually do, particularly those from people who know how to spell Watergate.

* * *

In any event, imagine being caught in one of those movie-magical transformations which lift you right out of your seat on the Long Island Rail Road and in an instant whisk you to faraway Key Biscayne, where Bebe Rebozo is swaying in the moonlight and H. R. Haldeman is bringing you a fresh bottle of resins.

Here indeed is presidential work to make men exult. "Haldeman?" You would speak crisply to him, now that you are the President. He is said to be a no-nonsense man, this Haldeman. He would

have to have problems that people have.

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